New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

No. 7. *Robert Wiseman vs. Thos. D. Owings*—Appeal from Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing and annulling the decree of said Circuit Court with costs, rendering decree in favor of complainant.

No. 8. *Israel W. Raymond et. al. vs. Wm. Tyson*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. Judge WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause with instructions to dismiss the libel.

No. 24. *James N. Olney vs. Steamship Falcon, &c. Geo. Law, et. al.*—Claimants appeal from Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction.

No. 37. *Jas. Udall vs. Steamship Ohio, &c., Geo. Law, et. al.*—Claimants appeal from Circuit Court for Southern District of New-York. Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 5—Original case, ex parte, *Josiah S. Stafford and wife vs. Union Bank of Louisiana.* On motion of Messrs. HALE and CURTIS for rule on District Judge of U. S., for Texas. Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court ordering the rule to be made absolute, and awarding peremptory mandamus as prayed for.

No. 6—Original case, ex parte—*Josiah S. Stafford and wife vs. New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company.* On motion of Messrs. HALE and CURTIS for rule on District Judge of United States for Texas. Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court ordering the rule to be made absolute and awarding a peremptory mandamus as prayed for.

Nos. 29 and 30—Jesse Williams, Administrator, vs. Robert Oliver and John Geohegan vs. Robert Oliver—Argument commenced by H. WINTER DAVIS for appellants.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Hon. ex-Gov. JOHN B. WARREN has been removed from the office of District Attorney of Minnesota by the President.

Massachusetts State Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order to-day at 11 o'clock, by Mr. LEBBY, of Suffolk, the senior Member.

Mr. H. W. BRADLEY, of Worcester, was then elected President of the Senate, receiving the greatest number of votes cast.

The House was called to order by ALLEN PRESCOTT, of Taunton, but no Speaker had been chosen.

The Governor's Message may be expected on Friday.

D. C. EMERY, of Lowell, was elected Speaker of the House this afternoon, receiving two hundred and seventy-three of the three hundred and twenty-five votes cast. He is a Clergyman of the Baptist persuasion.

C. P. COX, of Lynn, was chosen Clerk of the Senate, and HENRY A. NASH, of Pittsfield, Clerk of the House.

After organization, both branches of the Legislature marched in procession to the Old South Church, where the customary services were held—Rev. S. K. LOTHROP preaching the sermon. The Cadets acted as escort on the occasion.

Michigan State Legislature—The Governor's Message, &c.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Both branches of the Legislature of this State met at Lansing to-day.

The Governor's Message states that the surplus in the Treasury on the 30th November last amounted to $185,684; the indebtedness of the State up to the same time to $3,913,945; and the receipts of the Treasury for the past year to $610,609.

The Governor recommends the passage of a general railroad law; the prohibition of bank-bills of a denomination under five dollars; the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and in its stead the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in a less quantity than of one or more gallons; the amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for annual Legislative Sessions of forty days, or biennial, of eighty days; the amendment of the laws relating to Banking Companies, that they may increase their capitals to $5,000,000, now limited to $500,000, and the non-passage of the general banking law.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

After fifteen ballots in the Senate here to-day for the Presidency, the vote stands the same as yesterday. Adjourned until to-morrow.

A Roman Catholic Excitement.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Considerable excitement is brewing here in consequence of the following transaction, which has not yet been made public, but which will be fully exposed in to-morrow morning's papers:

Mrs. PARMELEE, the wife of the Mayor, visited the Almshouse on Sunday last and distributed a variety of little books on religious subjects among the orphan children there. In the evening the fact came to the knowledge of a Catholic Priest, who instructed the teachers to destroy the books. Four men, who had been appointed teachers by the influence of priests, went to the school, seized all the books, destroyed many of them, and it is said punished some of the children who cried at their loss. It is thought that when the facts become thoroughly known through to-morrow's papers the excitement will greatly increase.

Writs against the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

A writ was issued to-day by the Supreme Court against the Commercial Bank of this city, for a violation of its act of incorporation, in discounting notes at usurious rates, and for dealing in promissory notes. The writ is returnable on the 30th of this month. A bill in equity was also filed praying for a special injunction, to restrain the Bank from continuing the discount of paper at usurious rates. The hearing on the motion has been fixed for Saturday next.

Business Failures.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The house of Messrs. A. G. PASWELL & Co., produce dealers, of this city, suspended payment to-day. It is thought, however, that their assets will pay dollar for dollar. The failure of Messrs. BELCHER & Co., of St. Louis, is reported as the cause of their suspension.

Failures of Banking-Houses in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Banking-houses of HOON & SHERIDAN and HILL & Co. closed their doors here to-day.

Disturbance in New-Orleans, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 1.

At a disturbance which took place in this city on Saturday night, four men were badly cut in the melee, three mortally. All the parties were Irish, two of whom have been arrested.

No business here to-day.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The strike of the Engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has ended in new men being employed, and the business of the Company is now going on with great activity.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

A large brick building on the corner of Haverhill and Travers-streets, owned by AARON D. WELD, was badly damaged by fire this morning. Messrs. HARDING & DODGE, morocco dressers; C. CLEAVES, machinist, and GORE & HOWARD, sewing machine manufacturers, are among the principal losers.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Senator Guthrie's Tariff Bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM GENERAL WOOL.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

THE LAND GRADUATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Keitt against the Know-Nothings.

Mediation Tendered and Withdrawn.

Secretary Guthrie's Tariff Bill—Mediation Indirectly Tendered.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1855.

If the Democratic caucus to-night refuses to sustain Secretary GUTHRIE'S Tariff bill, a combination in its favor is contemplated between the Whigs and moderate Tariff Democrats.

It is understood that the President has, indirectly tendered mediation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 1, 1855.

After a week of alternate rain and frost and thaw,—the most disagreeable which this variable climate can inflict upon us,—the New Year was ushered in by one of the brightest and most charming of days, much to the joy of all classes of Washington society. Ten years ago, the custom of New-Year's "calling" was unknown in this city; and even three years since but very few houses were "thrown open," as it is termed. But the custom has grown with wonderful rapidity since then, and to-day our streets were thronged from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until late at night, with the visitors. In one respect, however, the custom differs much from that in New-York. Many ladies who do not choose to stay at home to receive the brief visits of their friends, join the gentlemen in their journeyings. The effect is very decided, in one way,—the influences of the ladies evidently restrains much of excess of drinking. And there seems, too, to be more of real enjoyment consequent upon this custom, because *all* the ladies participate in the friendly greetings, either by calling or receiving calls.

The President's Levee, of course, was the first event of the holiday. I suppose it would be safe to estimate the number of his visitors to-day at five thousand. The crowd was immense, and composed of people of nearly every class and condition—a living type of our democratic institutions. Here are a group of fair ladies, dressed richly and tastefully, and accompanied by dignified statesmen, or the leaders of wealth and fashion. They pass through the "blue room" into the reception room, and are severally introduced to the President before they proceed to the great East room—the grand promenade. Just after them come a dozen or two of hard-fisted mechanics, or of farmers' boys who look much as though they had just left the plow-handles and come over to see what is the matter. The millionaire, and the poor tenant whose last bed he took from under him last week to pay the month's rent, stand here side by side,—both sovereigns, and both treated as such. No distinction is or can be made. The Executive mansion, and its occupant, are accessible alike to all. When one looks upon the motley groups as they arrange themselves around the East room, it is not difficult to understand the astonishment depicted upon the countenance of that newly sprouted sprig of aristocracy, who came to Washington from abroad not long since, an attaché of a foreign legation, and who stands there in the corner, a perfect picture of dumb amazement at the spectacle.

One witnesses ludicrous scenes on such occasions—many that cannot be successfully described. I noticed none, to-day, that afforded more amusement than the embarrassment of a young man, evidently from the "rural districts" of Virginia, where poor white men are not unfrequently lower in the scale of intellect than the plantation negroes. He had found his way into the splendidly furnished parlors of one of the Secretaries, where, after fruitless efforts to avoid stepping on the soft yielding carpet that threatened to sink from under his cow-hides—he finally reached the refreshment room. Of course he was treated with all civility—was regularly announced, and invited to the tables. By the time he had plentifully helped himself to creature comforts, he became somewhat reassured, and with the bold independence characteristic of Americans, began to look about him to get the hang of things, evidently determined to make atonement for his awkward *entree* by a proper exit. He was not long in noticing that the retiring visitor gave a parting shake of hands to the Secretary; so, having gathered up his beaver, he proceeded to prepare for his departure by shaking hands with the half dozen servants who were ranged on one side of the room, (the Secretary happening to be occupied just then with some other strangers,) much to their merriment, and especially to that of a venerable "gentleman from Africa," who, while he made no resistance to the hearty grip with which his dexter hand was seized, used the other very industriously in stuffing a napkin in his mouth to prevent the boisterous explosion of his mirth. Poor fellow soon saw that he had committed some very stupid blunder, and a pair of mother Hubbs, with arms to match, and a shockingly crushed "tile," were seen striking out for the front door in desperate haste. There are some remarkable specimens of humanity within not many miles from the Capitol.

Now that the holidays are over, we may expect Congress to go to work. To-morrow we are to have the President's Veto Message, or rather his extended message giving his reasons for vetoing the River and Harbor bill at the last session of Congress. It is probable an attempt to debate the general question of River and Harbor Improvements will be made; but as Western Democrats know there is to be no capital made out of the veto, it is to be expected they will unite with the South, and cut off the discussion before it makes much progress.

None of the objections that have been urged against KINNEY'S Central American Expedition are calculated to unfavorably affect the enterprise—because nothing has been shown which will give the Government of the United States the slightest right, even if it had the disposition, to interfere. No one questions the legality of the proposed expedition, but the morality of it only. I do not suppose Col. KINNEY and his friends will feel any very severe compunctions of conscience in going to a waste-land to develop and improve it—to give it Government, law and order—to rescue it from nature's barbarism and subject it to the uses of civilization. Unless it is shown that no man has a right to offer himself as a settler upon soil on which he was not born, it will be difficult to show any startling immorality in KINNEY'S enterprise. The titles of the expeditionists may be valueless, for what I know; but as men they can make title. Their plans may fail, and their anticipations not be realized; but they are shrewd men—men accustomed to danger, privation and hardship, and will make their mark wherever their lot falls. S.

Democratic Caucus of both Houses at Washington—Important Movement in regard to the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Democratic members of both Houses met in caucus to-day, in the hall of the Representatives, to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the present tariff.

Mr. TOUCEY was called to the Chair, and Mr. BARNSDALE, of Mississippi, elected Secretary.

A resolution of the following purport was passed:

Resolved, That it is right and proper that the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States from foreign countries should be reduced by Congress at its present session to the revenue standard, carrying out the principles of the tariff of 1846.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

A communication was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence of Major-General WOOL respecting the operations of the Pacific division of the army. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WELLER said he would discuss the subject at some future day.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to commit the bill for the reorganization of the Army to the Committee on Military Affairs. Carried.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that on to-morrow, or some thereafter, he should introduce a bill to enable Kansas to participate in case of citizenship.

Mr. BRODHEAD also gave notice that he should call up the bill providing for the establishment of a line of steamers between the United States and Bremen.

A bill was introduced to authorize the erection of a Court-House and Post-Office building.

The Bounty Land bill was resumed.

Mr. STUART—It will take three hundred millions of acres to comply with this bill. Land warrants last year embraced ten millions; seven millions of which was for cash sales. The Graduation bill of last year reduced the price of land in the States to fifty cents per acre; this bill would so reduce the price that a 160 acre lot would not pay a soldier a hat.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ky.—How much land would the Homestead bill which you voted for, require?

Mr. STUART—"Every occupant under the latter, must cultivate part for five years." That is better for new States, increasing the population and products; and for old States, by augmenting trade. This bill throws land to speculation.

Mr. CLAYTON said he should move; No location of more than 640 acres in one tract, nor more than 1,280 in one township.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, wished to reduce these amounts one-half.

Mr. CRAYTON—The Senator from Michigan intimates depreciation very extravagantly, when he says, a warrant will buy a soldier an old hat.

Mr. STUART—I said buy a hat.

Mr. CLAYTON—Well, the difference is only between an old hat and a new one. I go for the best mode of distributing public land ever resorted to. If passed, I anticipate a great exodus from Eastern States, and the character of the settlers would be better than now.

Mr. EVANS—There were 484,000 revolutionary soldiers, and 448,000 of the war of 1812; consequently, 140,000,000 acres of land would be sufficient if every one got a warrant for 160 acres. I consider public lands a great corruption fund, and go for any fair way to get rid of them.

Senate refused—Yeas 11, Nays 29,—to reconsider striking out the word "minor."

A desultory debate arose as to the provisions against the absorption of large tracts by speculation, during which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to continue in force for one year, from March 30 next, the acts for the adjudication of Land claims in California. He said the Board of Commissioners have been in session two years and a half, and eight hundred and thirteen cases have been brought before them, and of these they have acted on three hundred and ninety-seven, and two hundred and ninety-four have been confirmed. Four hundred and sixteen cases are yet to be acted on, and unless this bill shall be passed, those will, as a consequence, be undisposed of, and persons interested will have to come to Congress for relief.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The morning hour was occupied in considering the bill amendatory of the act graduating and reducing the prices of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Mr. DAWSON offered an amendment, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to actual settlers, at fourteen and a-half cents an acre, on condition of actual cultivation.

The House, without concluding the subject, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers in swamp and overflowed lands.

MR. KEITT AGAINST THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Mr. KEITT rose and said: There can be but two essential parties in the Republic while it lasts. Between the one advocating the strict construction of the Constitution or State rights, and the other the Constitution, there may be, by the jostling of the machinery, an upheaving of the social stratum, developing a new combination. Such, he conceived, was the new order of "Know-Nothingism," but its life will be short. It is a fusion and an amalgamation of all the isms. Its deep philosophy is deep discontent, and whatever there is about it is wrong. Every party has its camp-followers. There were men who shouted Hosannas to Christ, and then put the vinegar to his lips; and there were men who never shout the battle-field as rich the conquering wagons; and yet the deserters and such characters formed the new party of "Know-Nothingism." The North had not the free experience by God to scarcely moral positions, but would trample the white man into the status of inferiority. After having produced no great genius in poetry and politicals, the North could ever

fully appreciate, no matter what sentiments they can summon from their friends or relations.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 3.

It is an able document, written with intelligence and perspicuity, and is a satisfactory exposition of questions deeply affecting the interests of our State. There is a further suggestion, with respect to banking institutions than that mentioned yesterday, for the amendment of the law which recognizes bonds and mortgages at their par value on a basis for banking. The Governor recommends "additional legislation for the more perfect security of that very large class of our people for whose benefit banks for savings have been established," in view of the fact that stocks have appreciated in the speculation, by banks of deposit, of funds deposited in savings banks with which they are connected. We suppose that this suggestion will commend itself to the prompt action of the Legislature.

From the Albany Register, Jan. 3.

We do not intend to indulge in unkind criticism of Governor CLARK'S first Message, but we cannot refrain from saying that it is altogether too long, and that he has, in the language of SHAKESPEARE, "spoken out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 3.

On the Liquor question, the Governor is not merely right and sound, but strong and admirable. It is not worth a struggle to be more decidedly committed to the doctrine of our new Governor!

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Comptroller's Report.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS ABOUT TO DO.

Crooked Old Roads to be Straightened.

THE FIRST PETITION.

NOTICES OF A NUMBER OF BILLS.

Chaplains to be Selected by the Speaker.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1855.

The Legislative Engineers are making out work prettily. Work of almost every conceivable form, proposing to lay out not only many new paths, but to straighten out a few of the old roads that we have traveled many long years. And they do not so cut up the homestead with all their circles and tangents as to exhaust all that is productive, many will be joyfully surprised.

This morning, in the Assembly, Mr. BLATCHFORD presented the first petition of the season, on the subject of the Usury laws. It was signed by some 250 persons, representing, I believe, a large proportion of the substantial wealth of the City of New-York. They would have free trade in money—would have clearing-houses, and cost per cent. legislated within the pale of Christianity and respectability.

Mr. WATTERBURY, of Waterbury, lands off with a notice of a bill for the regulation of votes throughout this State, and I presume feels confident in the passage of progressive age, surely. But a few years since, the country or made a bee-line to the City of New-York, with just by such a form, that the Whig party there or "rural interlopers" because they were held responsible for its passage. Now, the progressive farmers are declared to necessary to the purity of the ballot-box, that it is proposed to apply them to the rural districts and a number with democratic antecedents invite participation in the same thereof.

Mr. ANDERSON proposes to introduce a bill to regulate the hours of labor; and Mr. BLACKMAN is ready to any other the hours of Railroad and steamboats.

Mr. KETCHUM gave notice of the introduction to-morrow a bill for the suppression of Intemperance. Mr. O'KEEFE'S prompter theory, or perhaps taking a more enlarged view of the question, announces his intention of introducing a bill for the suppression of nuisances, and declaring the sale of rum to be such. Mr. [illegible] introduced

Petitions were given of numerous kinds and descriptions.

Mr. PUTNAM, in relation to conveyances and deeds of real estate for religious purposes.

Mr. BRADFORD, for the suppression of lotteries.

Mr. SHERMAN, for a ready law in the City of New-York.

Also, to provide by fine and imprisonment the punishment of keepers, clerks or other employees of gaming and prohibiting all officers of any corporation from being concerned by the State from holding similar offices created in any two or more corporations.

Mr. SPENCER, to amend the act for the collection of taxes.

Also, for the better security of depositors in Savings Banks, and to prevent banks of issue from issuing small notes on interest.

Mr. WILLIAMS, to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to certain criminal cases.

Mr. HALSEY, to close the Canal Locks on Sundays.

Mr. DEGRAUW, explanatory and amendatory of the law relating to the Supervisors' Board.

Mr. WHITNEY, in relation to the compensation of pilots' passengers in the port of New-York.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SPENCER, a joint resolution relative to the Canals of both Houses and of the members and officers of the Legislature, in whom shall be selected one or more persons to act as escort of the Governor elect on the day of his inauguration.

Mr. STRONG, a joint resolution relative to the Canals.

Mr. SPENCER offered the following:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Senate will proceed to add section 2 to article 8 of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto the words following, viz:

And for deputing for a limited time or times the right to vote at any election, every person entitled to the right of suffrage from any person or persons who may be under the guardianship of any committee, or who shall receive from any person or persons any money or property or valuable thing, for the purpose of influencing his vote or of having voted any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate or candidates, or who shall receive from any person or persons any money or property or valuable thing offered or given with the intent to influence his vote, knowing the same to be corrupt, or to be given with such intent.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That said amendment be added section 2 be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that pursuant to section [illegible] of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

Mr. BARNES, for the appointment of Commissioners of Canals and Navigation to inquire into the propriety of passing a law for the registration of births, marriages and deaths on railroads, and for the punishment of persons, officers or agents neglecting or refusing to perform the duties required of them. Laid over.

Mr. DARROW, Canal Locks, instead the 1st of May, and Bunk, Governor CLARK has chosen Assistants Boards to fill the vacancy.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The Comptroller's exhibit of the financial condition of the State, though not many dollars and cents, is one that may well be pleased. In all its leading features it is an improvement upon the last year. It shows an increase in the receipts of the General Fund, and a decrease in the expenditures of the same, thereby leaving a balance in favor of the Fund, which, added to the balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, increases the amount of its unexpended capital, and strengthens it very much. The amount of this balance is sufficient to pay all the [illegible] pay its expenses, should none come into the Treasury from the State. But the various sources from which the Fund receives its revenue have been unusually productive during the past year, and the receipts from them are sufficient to pay all the [illegible] and leave a handsome balance.

The actual capital has been entirely exhausted for the past year, as is usual, and to meet the [illegible] pay warrants on the Treasury, the Comptroller has issued, under Article 7 of the Constitution, to pay the interest upon the indebtedness, besides a floating debt, which will be redeemed by the receipts of the present fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1855, of $567,000, which amount will be increased by [illegible] on the 30th of September, 1855, without creating any new obligations.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is given as the probable revenues of the State for the current fiscal year:

State tax	[illegible]
Appropriation from the surplus revenue of the canals	[illegible]
Auction duty	[illegible]
Salt duty	[illegible]
Amount of one per cent. on capital stock	[illegible]
Sales of land for taxes in the counties	[illegible]
Pedlars' licenses	[illegible]
Fees of the Secretary's office	[illegible]
Fees of the Commissioner of Loans	[illegible]
Fees of the Clerks' office of Court of Appeals	[illegible]
Table Canyon lake islet	[illegible]
Tax on foreign insurance companies	[illegible]
Sales of [illegible]	[illegible]
Sales of the Natural History of New-York	[illegible]
Interest on treasury deposits	[illegible]
Bonus Patent privilege	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

Interest on the debt	[illegible]
Canal Fund	[illegible]
Common School Fund	[illegible]
Literature Fund	[illegible]
United States Deposit Fund	[illegible]
Trusts, comprising the Revised, Literature and Typhus Funds	[illegible]

On the 30th of September, 1854, there stood to the credit of the General Fund of [illegible] on hand, a balance of $6,227,501 49. The income of the Fund during the past year was $1,908,207 11, leaving a deficiency to that extent, or $4,319,294 38. The expenditures of the Fund, during this period, were $4,892,002 76, leaving a balance on hand of its vested capital, and appropriations now [illegible] sums then sufficient to pay all the [illegible] pay in expenses, should none come into the Treasury from the State. But the various sources from which the Fund receives its revenue have been unusually productive during the past year, and the receipts from them are sufficient to pay all the [illegible] and leave a handsome balance.

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Pedlars' licenses	[illegible]
Fees of the Secretary's office	[illegible]
Fees of the Commissioner of Loans	[illegible]
Fees of the Clerks' office of Court of Appeals	[illegible]
Table Canyon lake islet	[illegible]
Tax on foreign insurance companies	[illegible]
Sales of [illegible]	[illegible]
Sales of the Natural History of New-York	[illegible]
Interest on treasury deposits	[illegible]
Bonus Patent privilege	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

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Canal Fund	[illegible]
Common School Fund	[illegible]
Literature Fund	[illegible]
United States Deposit Fund	[illegible]
Trusts, comprising the Revised, Literature and Typhus Funds	[illegible]

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Money in the Treasury on that day.....

Absolute indebtedness.....

This amount was due those funds in the manner at the commencement of the fiscal year, and has been applied in payment thereof.

It is to my [illegible] you could [illegible] the condition of affairs should be presented on the close of the last fiscal year. In the [illegible] the [illegible] The amount due those funds on the 30th September, 1854, was.....

Money in the Treasury on that day.....

Absolute indebtedness.....

It will be readily perceived from this view that the [illegible] the [illegible] during the past year, [illegible] reduced by the money in the Treasury [illegible] to $103,776 77; on 30th September, 1854.

The interest on the amounts due those funds [illegible] the past year was $321,826 45, and it was paid out of the revenues of the General Fund, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, as provided by law in the [illegible] created by a Comptroller's bond.

Had the payments, which this interest represents, been applied to the extinguishment of the principal of the debt, instead of the payment of the interest, the [illegible] would, in that year, have been reduced to the amount of $321,826 45 less than it is; and it would be unable to bear the additional burden of [illegible] to the end of the last fiscal year of [illegible] 568 68, which amounts will be increased by [illegible] on the 30th of September, 1855, without creating any new obligations.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is given as the probable revenues of the State for the current fiscal year:

State tax	[illegible]
Appropriation from the surplus revenue of the canals	[illegible]
Auction duty	[illegible]
Salt duty	[illegible]
Amount of one per cent. on capital stock	[illegible]
Sales of land for taxes in the counties	[illegible]
Pedlars' licenses	[illegible]
Fees of the Secretary's office	[illegible]
Fees of the Commissioner of Loans	[illegible]
Fees of the Clerks' office of Court of Appeals	[illegible]
Table Canyon lake islet	[illegible]
Tax on foreign insurance companies	[illegible]
Sales of [illegible]	[illegible]
Sales of the Natural History of New-York	[illegible]
Interest on treasury deposits	[illegible]
Bonus Patent privilege	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

Interest on the debt	[illegible]
Canal Fund	[illegible]
Common School Fund	[illegible]
Literature Fund	[illegible]
United States Deposit Fund	[illegible]
Trusts, comprising the Revised, Literature and Typhus Funds	[illegible]

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Opinions of the Press on the Message of Governor Clark.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer, Jan. 3.

In regard to the subject of intemperance and a prohibitory law, the Governor presents his views very mildly, and by no means with the raiedness of many of his school. He enlarges on the evils of intemperance, and defends the right of legislation on the subject. Our present excise system, which is the fruit of legislation, he considers defective, and thinks that legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is demanded. He cites the result of such prohibitory laws in the New-England States as gratifying evidences of their utility and public benefit. At the same time the Governor acknowledges that the subject is hedged about by difficulties, but hopes that the Legislature will be able so to perfect the details of a prohibitory bill, on the one hand to secure the suppression of demoralizing traffic, and on the other to protect personal rights and give no just cause of complaint to those whose interests may be affected by this prohibitory legislation, which the public good demands.

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 3.

The absorbing question of the Maine Liquor law next demands the attention of our new Governor. Here our expectations are not realized. Here there is a wan-kotit falling off from that formidable bill vetoed by Governor SEYMOUR. Governor CLARK disowns his own bantling. He does not recommend it, nor anything like it; but as nearly as we can make him out, he has fallen back upon the platform of Judge BRONSON. He still believes that the evils of rum-selling and rum-drinking are aired for the interposition of some sort of a liquor law. He is due to the Temperance Alliance—due to the steamen's rights associations—due to the pickets Syracuse and Auburn Conventions—due to the Ocean League—and due to GREELEY. But it is delicate business. The Governor has just found it out. He suggests that while liquor-selling and liquor-drinking should be stopped by some compulsory law, personal rights should not be wholly disregarded. It strikes us that this is offered as a compromise to the liquor men in the Assembly in behalf of W. H. SEWARD; and it betrays a greater solicitude for his reelection to the Senate than for the blessings of universal temperance upon compulsion.

From the New-York National Democrat, Jan. 3.

We have received Governor CLARK'S message, and give below an abstract of its contents. We have say, however, we look upon it as a document of some [illegible] business details, to which it excels; Maine Law [illegible] pleading; a support of every [illegible] which [illegible] a school [illegible] and [illegible] of Whiggery, especially the extreme portions of that creed; and concluding with a red hot declaration of abolitionism and [illegible] Gov. CLARK is another instance of [illegible] in [illegible] of men on whom [illegible] has been showed without the capacity to support it, and the first is [illegible]

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 3.

It is an able document, written with intelligence and perspicuity, and is a satisfactory exposition of questions deeply affecting the interests of our State. There is a further suggestion, with respect to banking institutions than that mentioned yesterday, for the amendment of the law which recognizes bonds and mortgages at their par value on a basis for banking. The Governor recommends "additional legislation for the more perfect security of that very large class of our people for whose benefit banks for savings have been established," in view of the fact that stocks have appreciated in the speculation, by banks of deposit, of funds deposited in savings banks with which they are connected. We suppose that this suggestion will commend itself to the prompt action of the Legislature.

From the Albany Register, Jan. 3.

We do not intend to indulge in unkind criticism of Governor CLARK'S first Message, but we cannot refrain from saying that it is altogether too long, and that he has, in the language of SHAKESPEARE, "spoken out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 3.

On the Liquor question, the Governor is not merely right and sound, but strong and admirable. It is not worth a struggle to be more decidedly committed to the doctrine of our new Governor!

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Comptroller's Report.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS ABOUT TO DO.

Crooked Old Roads to be Straightened.

THE FIRST PETITION.

NOTICES OF A NUMBER OF BILLS.

Chaplains to be Selected by the Speaker.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1855.

The Legislative Engineers are making out work prettily. Work of almost every conceivable form, proposing to lay out not only many new paths, but to straighten out a few of the old roads that we have traveled many long years. And they do not so cut up the homestead with all their circles and tangents as to exhaust all that is productive, many will be joyfully surprised.

This morning, in the Assembly, Mr. BLATCHFORD presented the first petition of the season, on the subject of the Usury laws. It was signed by some 250 persons, representing, I believe, a large proportion of the substantial wealth of the City of New-York. They would have free trade in money—would have clearing-houses, and cost per cent. legislated within the pale of Christianity and respectability.

Mr. WATTERBURY, of Waterbury, lands off with a notice of a bill for the registration of votes throughout this State, and I presume feels confident in the passage of progressive age, surely. But a few years since, the country or made a bee-line to the City of New-York, with just by such a form, that the Whig party there or "rural interlopers" because they were held responsible for its passage. Now, the progressive farmers are declared to necessary to the purity of the ballot-box, that it is proposed to apply them to the rural districts and a number with democratic antecedents invite participation in the same thereof.

Mr. ANDERSON proposes to introduce a bill to regulate the hours of labor; and Mr. BLACKMAN is ready to any other the hours of Railroad and steamboats.

Mr. KETCHUM gave notice of the introduction to-morrow a bill for the suppression of Intemperance. Mr. O'KEEFE'S prompter theory, or perhaps taking a more enlarged view of the question, announces his intention of introducing a bill for the suppression of nuisances, and declaring the sale of rum to be such. Mr. [illegible] introduced

Petitions were given of numerous kinds and descriptions.

Mr. PUTNAM, in relation to conveyances and deeds of real estate for religious purposes.

Mr. BRADFORD, for the suppression of lotteries.

Mr. SHERMAN, for a ready law in the City of New-York.

Also, to provide by fine and imprisonment the punishment of keepers, clerks or other employees of gaming and prohibiting all officers of any corporation from being concerned by the State from holding similar offices created in any two or more corporations.

Mr. SPENCER, to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to certain criminal cases.

Mr. HALSEY, to close the Canal Locks on Sundays.

Mr. DEGRAUW, explanatory and amendatory of the law relating to the Supervisors' Board.

Mr. WHITNEY, in relation to the compensation of pilots' passengers in the port of New-York.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SPENCER, a joint resolution relative to the Canals of both Houses and of the members and officers of the Legislature, in whom shall be selected one or more persons to act as escort of the Governor elect on the day of his inauguration.

Mr. STRONG, a joint resolution relative to the Canals.

Mr. SPENCER offered the following:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That said amendment be added section 2 be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that pursuant to section [illegible] of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

Mr. BARNES, for the appointment of Commissioners of Canals and Navigation to inquire into the propriety of passing a law for the registration of births, marriages and deaths on railroads, and for the punishment of persons, officers or agents neglecting or refusing to perform the duties required of them. Laid over.

Mr. DARROW, Canal Locks, instead the 1st of May, and Bunk, Governor CLARK has chosen Assistants Boards to fill the vacancy.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The Comptroller's exhibit of the financial condition of the State, though not many dollars and cents, is one that may well be pleased. In all its leading features it is an improvement upon the last year. It shows an increase in the receipts of the General Fund, and a decrease in the expenditures of the same, thereby leaving a balance in favor of the Fund, which, added to the balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, increases the amount of its unexpended capital, and strengthens it very much. The amount of this balance is sufficient to pay all the [illegible] pay in expenses, should none come into the Treasury from the State. But the various sources from which the Fund receives its

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

ON

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

BY THE

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced under authority of law," it became necessary for me, owing to the late day at which the bill was passed, to state my objections to it very briefly, announcing, at the same time, a purpose to resume the subject for more deliberate discussion, at the present session of Congress; for, while by no means insensible of the seriousness of the task thus undertaken by me, I conceived that the two Houses were entitled to an exposition of the considerations which had induced dissent, on my part, from their conclusions in this instance.

The great constitutional question, of the power of the General Government in relation to internal improvements, has been the subject of earnest difference of opinion, at every period of the history of the United States. Annual and special messages of successive Presidents have been occupied with it, sometimes in remarks on the general topic, and frequently in objection to particular bills. The conflicting sentiments of eminent statesmen, expressed in Congress, or in Conventions called expressly to devise, if possible, some plan calculated to relieve the subject of the embarrassments with which it is environed, while they have directed public attention strongly to the magnitude of the interests involved, have yet left unsettled the limits, not merely of expediency, but of constitutional power, in relation to works of this class by the general Government.

What is intended by the phrase "internal improvements" does not always appear; and when exercise of power has been defended on such unknown ground, no such language is found in the Constitution. Not only is it not an expression of ascertainable substitutional power, but it has no sufficient exactness of meaning to be of any value as the basis of a safe conclusion, either of constitutional law or of practical statesmanship.

President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in claiming, on one occasion, after his retirement from office, the authorship of the idea of introducing into the administration of the affairs of the General Government "a permanent and regular system" of internal improvements, speaks of it as a system, by which "the whole Union would have been checkered over with railroads and canals," affording "high wages and constant employment to hundreds of thousands of laborers," and "the means of its expenditure within the States" and the "power of making it the implied incident of some other one. For such is the magnitude of the suggested legislative power and its capacity of expansion, that any system established under it, would exceed each of the others, in the amount of expenditure and number of persons employed, which would then be thrown upon the General Government.

This position may be illustrated by taking, as a single example, one of the many things comprehended clearly in the idea of "a general system of internal improvements," namely Roads. Let it be supposed that the power to construct Roads over the whole Union, according to the suggestion of President J. Q. ADAMS, in 1807, while a member of the Senate of the United States, had been conceded. Congress would have begun, in pursuance of the constitutional power to lay taxes, by constructing turnpikes. Then, as the knowledge and skill increased, Railroads and Canals; and at the present time, it would have been embarked in an almost limitless scheme of Railroads.

Now, there are in the United States, the result of State or private enterprise, upwards of 17,000 miles of Railroads, and 5,000 miles of Canals, in all 22,000 miles, the total cost of which may be estimated at a little short of six hundred millions of dollars; and if the same works had been constructed by the Federal Government, supposing the thing to have been practicable, the cost would have probably been more than nine hundred millions of dollars. The number of persons employed in superintending, managing, and keeping up these Canals and Railroads may be stated at one hundred and twenty-six thousand, or thereabouts; to which are to be added seventy thousand or eighty thousand employed on the Railroads in construction, making a total of at least two hundred thousand persons, representing in families nearly a million of souls, employed on or maintained by this one class of public works in the United States.

In view of all this, it is not easy to estimate the disastrous consequences, which must have resulted from such extended local improvements being undertaken by the General Government. State legislation upon this subject would have been suspended, and private enterprise paralised, while applications for appropriations would have perverted the legislation of Congress, exhausted the National Treasury, and left the people burdened with a heavy public debt, beyond the capacity of taxation to discharge.

Is it conceivable that the framers of the Constitution intended that authority, drawing after it such immense consequences, should be inferred by implication as an incident of enumerated powers, from the fact that, and the impossibility or supposing it would be still more glaring, if similar calculations were carried out in regard to the numerous objects of material, moral and political usefulness, of which the idea of internal improvement admits. It may be safely inferred, that if the framers of the Constitution had intended to confer the power to make appropriations for the objects indicated, it would have been enumerated among the grants expressly made to Congress. When, therefore, any one of the powers actually enumerated, is adduced or referred to, as the ground of an assumption to warrant the incidental or implied power of "internal improvement," that hypothesis must be rejected, or at least can be no further adopted than the case of a given work of internal improvement may happen to be necessary to the exercise of the granted power. Thus, when the object of a given road, the clearing of a particular channel, or the construction of a particular harbor or refuge, is manifestly required by the exigencies of the navel or military service of the country, then it seems to me undeniable, that it may be constitutionally comprehended in the power to declare war, to provide and maintain a navy, and to raise and support armies. At the same time, it would be a misuse of those powers, and a violation of the Constitution, to undertake to build upon them a great system of internal improvements. And yet this unwarrantable assertion of authority would be as much warranted in that as in numerous other instances, if the principle be admitted in any one instance. The enemy may be said of the phrase in the grant of the power to Congress, "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" or in the power "to establish post-offices and post-roads;" or in the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;" or in the power "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;" or in the power "to raise and support armies;" or in the power "to provide and maintain a navy;" or in the power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;" or in the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;" or in the power "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States;" or in the power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings?" But any such construction would be untenable; when this provision is carefully examined, and compared with other parts of the Constitution.

It is undoubtedly true, that "like authority" refers back to "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," as applied to the District of Columbia; and there is, in the District, no division of powers as between the General and the State Governments.

In those places, which the United States has purchased, or retains within any of the States, sites for dock-yards or forts for example—legal process of the given State is still permitted to run for some purposes, and therefore, the jurisdiction of the United States is not absolutely perfect. But let us assume, for the argument's sake, that the jurisdiction of the United States in a tract of land ceded to it for the purposes of dock-yards or fort, by Virginia or Maryland, is as complete as in that ceded by them for the seat of Government, and then proceed to analyse this clause of the Constitution.

It provides that Congress shall have exclusive legislative authority over all places purchased by the United States for certain purposes. It implies that Congress has otherwise the power to purchase. But where does Congress get the power to purchase? Manifestly, it must be from some other clause of the Constitution, for it is not conferred by this one. Now, as it is a fundamental principle that the Constitution is one of limited powers, the authority to purchase must be conferred in one of the seventeen clauses of legislative power. So that, the power to purchase is itself not an unlimited one, but is limited by the objects in regard to which legislative authority is directly conferred.

The other expressions of the clause in question confirm this conclusion; since the jurisdiction is given as to places purchased for certain enumerated objects or purposes. Of these, the first great division, forts, magazines, arsenals and dock-yards, are obviously referable to recognized heads of specific constitutional power. There remains only the phrase "and other needful buildings." Wherefore needful? Needful for any possible purpose within the whole range of the business of money and of Government? Clearly not; but only "such" buildings" as are "needful" to the United States in the exercise of any of the powers conferred on Congress.

Thus, the United States need, in the exercise of admitted powers, not only forts, magazines, arsenals and dock-yards, but also court-houses, prisons, custom-houses and post-offices, within the respective States. Power for the erection of such buildings, the General Government may constitutionally purchase; and having purchased them, the jurisdiction over them belongs to the United States. So, if the General Government has the power to build a light-house or a beacon, it may purchase a place for that object; and having purchased it, then this clause of the Constitution gives jurisdiction over it. But the power to purchase, for the purpose of erecting a light-house or beacon, must depend on the existence of the power to erect; and if that power exists, it must be sought after in some other clause of the Constitution.

Read whatever point of view, therefore, the subject is regarded, whether as a question of express or implied power, the conclusion is the same; that Congress has no constitutional authority to carry on a system of internal improvements; and in this conviction the system has been steadily opposed by the soundest expositors of the functions of the Government.

It is not to be supposed, however, that in consistency this rule shall there be doubt as to whether in given cases it be or not, a necessary incident of the legislative power over some specific object. It may be important to the whole of either of the thirteen, human language says it expressions for the first time; and it must always be left to the discretion of the Government, upon a view of all the circumstances of each particular case, to decide whether it be such incident or not. Hence it is that in one branch of the subject—the question of the power of Congress to make appropriations in aid of particular objects—there is less of positive conviction than in regard to the general subject; and to this remark, in respect to the history of the practice of the Government, I shall hereafter refer.

Among the very earliest acts of the first session of Congress, was one for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers. By the 7th of August, 1789, which organized the following provisions:

"That all expenses which shall accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support, maintenance and repair of all light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers erected, placed or made before the passing of this act, at the entrance of or within any bay, inlet, harbor or port of the United States, for the use of navigation thereof, and which the President of the United States shall find necessary to be continued, shall be defrayed out of the treasury of the United States. That the collection of all duties which shall be imposed by any act of the United States, after the said 15th day of August, 1789, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, or goods, wares and merchandise, shall be and remain vested in the several States which may have complied with the terms of this act, on account of the light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers within the same, subject to the management and controul of the Legislature thereof, and to the payment of the said duties into the treasuries of the said States, respectively, during the time aforesaid."

Here, if the distinction thus made rests upon the difference between foreign and domestic commerce, it cannot be sustained thoroughly to the bays, inlets and harbors of the country and inland navigation, because foreign commerce has already penetrated thousands of miles into the interior of the continent, by means of our great rivers, and will continue so to extend itself with the progress of settlement, until it reaches the limit of navigability.

Under the influence of the Missouri question, the year before of the Missouri question, the year before the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, and supplying almost boundless resources, was literally an unexplored wilderness. Our advancement has outstripped even the most sanguine anticipations of the fathers of the Republic, and it illustrates the fact, that no rule is admissible which undertakes to discriminate, so far as regards river and harbor improvements, between the Atlantic or Pacific coasts, and the great lakes and rivers of the interior regions of North America. Indeed, it is quite erroneous to suppose that any such distinction has ever existed in the practice of the Government. To the contrary of which is the oldest act here before stated, that, when, after ascertaining from all such appropriation no more than thirty years, Congress entered upon the policy of improving the navigation of rivers and harbors, it commenced with the rivers Delaware and Hudson, adopting in the same act, one of the first of that of the Confederation, has extended itself to Sacury, from time to time, as occasion required, without the slightest question of the public mind in the Territories, or to such for admitting into Congress such navigable rivers within the same, it shall be deemed as and remain public highways."

One of these questions of change when a question which, at successive periods of our public annals, has occupied the attention of the most minds in the Union. This question is, what works are public navigable rivers, so as not to be of State character and jurisdiction, but of Federal jurisdiction and character, in the sense of the Constitution and of the Ordinance? A proposition to appropriate money for the improvement of any river, is incomplete without the answer to this question. The power to make such appropriations is conferred by the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, dividing the commercial power of the Government from the jurisdiction of the States. These jurisdictions, in relation to the improvement of rivers, are not always clearly distinguishable from each other. It is not always clear whether a river is entirely within a State, or forms a boundary between States, or passes through more than one State. Add to this the consideration, that the navigation of a river may be wholly within a State, and yet be connected with the navigation of other rivers, which flow into States above or below it, and the difficulty of the question will be seen. Add to this, that the navigation of a river may be entirely within a State, and yet be connected with the navigation of other rivers, which flow into States above or below it, and the difficulty of the question will be seen. Add to this, that the navigation of a river may be entirely within a State, and yet be connected with the navigation of other rivers, which flow into States above or below it, and the difficulty of the question will be seen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

FINANCIAL.

MEETINGS.

BANK NOTICES.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

COPARTNERSHIP.

FOR SALE.

HELP WANTED.

TO LET.

INSURANCE.

HOTELS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

FINE ARTS.

MARRIED, DIED.

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, January 6, 1853

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MATRIMONIAL.

BOARDING.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

DRY GOODS.

LOST AND FOUND.

SCHEDULE A.—*List of Bills Receivable, Lewis County Bank, comprising of Promissory Notes.*

No.	Makers	Where Payable	Date	Time	When Due	Amount	Remarks

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, made on the 19th day of December, 1856, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 18 Clinton-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to him immediately.

Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1856.

CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, made on the 19th day of December, 1856, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SHADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 18 Clinton-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to him immediately.

Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1856.

ANN SHADY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, made on the 19th day of December, 1856, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SHADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 18 Clinton-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to him immediately.

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JAMES SHADY, Administrator.

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Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1856.

ANN SHADY, Administratrix

THE DAILY TIMES

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1854

FRANCE.

In the Second Chamber, it was resolved to open the Prussian coasting trade to the English shipping.

DENMARK.

The King's Message to Parliament has been delivered.

EGYPT.

M. Lesseps, ex-French Consul in Egypt, has obtained a firman granting authority to a joint stock Company to construct a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez. The Company to collect tolls for 99 years. The Canal to be completed in 13 years, and the Viceroy, without outlay, to have 10 per cent. on the profits.

JAPAN.

The treaty between Great Britain and Japan was signed on the 14th ult.

AUSTRIA, &c.

The Morning Chronicle publishes that on the 14th, at Vienna, the ratifications of the triple treaty were exchanged.

A report prevailed at Vienna, that Russia accepts the four points as a basis for peace negotiations, but the raising of Sebastopol, or the reduction of the fleet on the Black Sea coast, will never voluntarily be ceded. If an ultimatum containing these points should be proposed, Austria has sent the declaration of Saint Arnaud to Russia positive acceptance. The Emperor of